FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Love and Fame.

The poet's soul that had the honey pressed
From man and life,
On eager wings had gone to seek her rest
Far from earth's strife.

Fame said to Love: "The poet's soul is mine;
'Tis mine to bring
To my eternal fields the voice divine
That thus could sing."

Love answered: "Though thy claim I now confess,
'Twas I did give
His verses all the fire and gracefulness
Whereby they live."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

The Life of James Buchanan, Fifteenth President of the United States, by George Ticknor Curtis, which has recently been published by Harper & Brothers, in two handsome volumes, price $6, is a valuable addition to the history of the United States, and contains a great deal that will interest the general reader. Mr. Curtis says in the preface that he had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Buchanan, and no special interest in his fame; he was selected by the friends of the late President, after his death, to write this biography, after two of his personal friends had in succession been prevented, one by private misfortune, and the other by death, from performing what would have been to them a labor of love, and seems to have been strictly faithful to what he believes to be the truth respecting Mr. Buchanan's career as a public man, as well as his character as a private one. His information is gathered principally from a large mass of letters, many of which are given in the book in full.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan, covering, as it did, the four years immediately preceding the war, could not, under the circumstances, have received earlier an unprejudiced judgment. The North reproached him with temporizing with the secession movement, and believed he could have saved the country from a frightful civil war, if he had only acted with promptness, energy and decision, while the South felt that he had held out hopes to them of standing by the Constitution of the United States and putting down the abolition violators of it, only to desert them in their sorest need.

A careful reading of Mr. Curtis's biography, and the letters and papers in it, leaves on our mind the impression that Mr. Buchanan did from the purest motives, waver long and give both sides cause to find fault with him. His aims were high, he was strictly conscientious in the discharge of his duty both as a public and a private man, once he had made up his mind what that duty was; and he never did, while in office, fully make up his mind to act with either party. In all of his writings there is not one word to be found against slavery as an institution, he regarded it as a legal fact under the constitution, and as such sustained it, constantly recognizing its legal existence in the South and its right to protection so long as it legally existed. He earnestly desired to save the country from war, and honestly believed he was taking the best course to prevent it. He said himself that he acted for some time as a breakwater between the North and the South, both surging with all their force against him, and to the day of his death never regretted the course he pursued, or felt he could have done better.

Whatever may be said by either side of his public acts during the last year of his administration no candid person can fail to believe, after reading Mr. Curtis's life of him, that he was an honest, honorable gentleman, against whose moral character or personal virtue no charge could be brought, much less sustained. He would, when President, never receive a gift or allow Miss Lane to receive any made to her as the niece of the President; he always insisted on paying his fare when he travelled and would never receive a railroad pass, saying, "when I cannot afford to pay I will stay at home."

His political life was a long one, commencing in 1820, by his election to Congress at the age of twenty-nine, and continuing till his retirement from the Presidential chair in 1861. He always considered it one of the great advantages of his life that, on his entrance into public life, he had the benefit of personal intercourse with Nathaniel Macon, of whose kindness to him he often spoke in the most grateful terms. James Monroe was President at that time, and, until he himself was seated in the Presidential chair, Mr. Buchanan had more or less acquaintance with all its occupants. Lincoln he never saw till he took his seat in the carriage which conveyed them both, according to custom, to the capitol for the inauguration of the incoming President.

In his "private correspondence" from which Mr. Curtis makes large extracts, Mr. Buchanan speaks very freely on the questions of the day, more particularly after his retirement to Wheatland. Writing from there in Feb. '63 to Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, he says:

"I should be a happy, as I am a contented man, were it not for the calamities of the country, still I enjoy the consciousness that for many years I warned my countrymen of the approaching danger; and during my administration did every thing in my power to preserve the Union. Until I began to write history I never fully appreciated the part which those called Douglas Democrats had in hastening the catastrophe. Had they simply consented to recognize the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the Democratic party would not have been divided. *This was all on which the Southern delegates insisted.*"

In the same letter he says: "It is strange that among a population so numerous, so intelligent, and enterprising as ours, the war has not yet produced one great General. McClellan is the best among them unless it may be Rosecrans." Rather hard on the "heroes" when we remember that this was written in 1863.

Writing in 1867 to M. Capen, he says of the South: "The establishment of negro suffrage throughout their limits, as well as negro government, will nearly destroy the production of the articles which render both them and New England so prosperous. I have always been very much of an optimist, but I confess I have now greater fears for the future than I had during the war. Should New England teaching in the South produce a war of races, commenced by the negroes for rights in the soil of their masters, which they claim under the teachings of Sumner, Stevens and other self styled philanthropists, the result would be too horrible for contemplation."

In the same year writing to Mr. Schell, he says: "*The opposition to negro suffrage in the South,* (italicized) as well as in the North has been the principal cause of our triumph everywhere. Abandon this, and we are gone. * * * Emancipation is now a constitutional fact, but to prescribe the right and privilege of suffrage belongs exclusively to the States. This principle the Democracy must uphold in opposition to the Reconstruction acts."

His biographer says of him: "He was the last of a race of eminent public men who had been bred in a profound reverence for the constitution and intimate knowledge of it." Hence he could not conscientiously make a call for troops as Lincoln did, for to do so was to step outside the constitution, as under no existing law did he have any such power.

Edwin M. Stanton in a letter dated April 11th, 1861, says to Mr. Buchanan: "The administration has not acquired the confidence and respect of the people here. Not one of the cabinet or principal officers has taken a house or brought his family here. Seward rented a house while he should continue in the cabinet, but has not opened it, nor has his family come." After saying that they all acted as if they wished to be ready "to cut and run" at a moment's notice, he adds: "A strong feeling of distrust in the candor and sincerity of Lincoln *personally,* and of his cabinet has sprung up;" winding up with, "no one speaks of Lincoln or any member of his cabinet with respect or regard." Many other glimpses behind the scenes at Washington are caught in reading this "Private Correspondence," all of which show that Lincoln did not gain in the estimation of honorable and upright men by his course in the early days of his administration, however much it may afterwards have become the fashion to laud him.

Some of the pleasantest letters are those written to and by Miss Lane, although there are many that had better have been omitted as they add nothing to the interest of the book which is valuable as history, or rather material for that history of the late war which is yet to be truly written.

We closed it with the conviction that whatever his mistakes might be or however persons might differ as to the intellectual status of the subject of the biography, no candid reader could fail to pronounce it the life story of an honorable, upright and polished gentleman.

NORTH CAROLINA AT BOSTON.—Mrs Jackson, the widow of the famous Confederate general, arrived in Boston from New York at 6,10 o'clock Saturday evening. The lady and her daughter are the guests of Gov. Butler, and were met at the depot by D'jt. Gen. Dalton of his excellency's staff. The ladies were escorted to the Revere House, where they are now entertained. Yesterday morning at breakfast table the Governor presided over quite a family party. On his left sat Governor Jarvis and wife and Lord Coleridge. On the right were Mrs. Jackson, Mr. McGehee, Lieut. J. McClellan and Miss Julia Jackson, while at the foot of the table was Mr. J. D. Johnson. The Lord Chief Justice had proposed attending worship at St. Paul's Church in the morning, but did not carry out his intention. Hon. G. Coleridge spent the day with Mr. Sydney Bartlett. The rest of the party attended the new Old South Church in the morning. Afterward the gentlemen, including Gov. Butler and Lord Coleridge, on invitation of Judge Devens, partook of lunch at the Union Club, about twenty other gentlemen being invited to meet them.—*Boston Herald,* 10th.

THE PROFITS OF TOBACCO RAISING.—Tobacco culture is wonderfully remunerative in some instances. It certainly seems to be more profitable than the cultivation of cotton. The most remarkable instance of profitable tobacco culture that we have ever heard of was that of Mr. Tilley, of Granville county, who raised on four acres of land, a few years ago, tobacco that sold for $2,400, or $600 to the acre! A recent notable instance is that of a Mr. Whitaker, of Surry county, who raised on eight acres $3,086.41 worth of tobacco. We would commend his example to our young men. He is a young man—about twenty-four years old—who bought fifty-seven acres of land in Surry county for $125, four years ago. The first year he sold his tobacco crop for $1,400; his next for $1,300; of his last year's crop he recently sold 2,834 pounds for $2,166, and has 1,300 pounds still at home. In addition to this he did what few cotton or tobacco planter do—that is, he raised enough wheat and corn to "do" him.

When such crops can be made in North Carolina why should our citizens seek the malarial sections of the South and West?—*Chatham Record.*

The Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company, says the Concord *Times,* have let out the contract for the building of a new factory 100 feet long, 52 feet wide and two stories high.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

In round figures the United States have expended $105,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors from the initial appropriation, about eighty years ago, down to June 30, 1882. This large sum exceeds by about $10,000,000 the amount expended by the State of New York for internal improvements.

The amount expended for the improvement of the Mississippi river, including the reservoirs at its head waters and the jetties at Eadsport, is about $21,000,000.

For the improvement of the Mississippi, the Ohio and Missouri rivers and their tributaries, the Monongahela, Kentucky, Red, Tennessee, Arkansas, etc., more than $40,000,000 has been expended.

The distribution of the expenditures by States cannot be accurately shown, owing first, to the fact that many streams divide or wash the borders of several States, and second, to the indefinite terms of a number of appropriation acts—thus, in 1868 and 1869 a lump appropriation amounting to $3,500,000, to be expended for the repair, preservation and completion of rivers and harbors under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The hydrographic survey of the lakes cost $2,907,850, besides $174,640 expended for surveys of northwestern lakes and harbors.

Upon the survey of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, lakes and rivers, $1,364,000 have been spent. The cost of surveying the proposed water routes to the seaboard, in accordance with the recommendations of a Senate committee some years ago, was $229,148. The survey of western and northwestern rivers cost $275,000 and $795,454 was expended for snagboats on the western rivers.

An effort has been made to show approximately the amount of money expended within the boundaries of each State and Territory, and it results as follows: Alabama, $1,311,199; Arkansas, $3,434,739; California, $1,493,428; Connecticut, $1,563,977; Dakota, $144 833; Delaware, $3,284,389; Florida, $858,468; Georgia, $1,619,023; Idaho, $10,000; Illinois, $6,149,832; Indiana, $2,061,737; Iowa, $1,898,785; Kansas, $378,480; Kentucky, $2,506 868; Louisiana, $2,660,784; Maine, $1,404,880; Maryland, $1,485,769; Massachusetts, $2,928,979; Michigan, $7,915,856; Minnesota, $265,635; Mississippi, $2,326 160; Missouri, $5,445,514; Montana, $103,333; Nebraska, $288,483; New Hampshire, $175,500; New Jersey, $1,280,249; New York, $9,819,768; North Carolina, $2,349,683; Ohio, $3,941,980; Oregon, $1,019,305; Pennsylvania, $2,122,928; Rhode Island, $773,613; South Carolina, $913,842; Tennessee, $3,468,029; Texas, $2 615,623; Vermont, $545,003; Virginia, $1 778,606; Washington Territory, $375,500; West Virginia, $2,618,346; Wisconsin, $6 066 383; District of Columbia, $253,202 —*Raleigh News and Observer.*

THE WONDERFUL DISPLAY NORTH CAROLINA MAKES AT BOSTON.—But the chief feature of the exhibition is the contribution from North Carolina, and because the State has sent so much is doubtless one reason why Governor Jarvis was called upon to respond for the South. This North Carolina exhibit occupies the chief place in the main floor. As one enters and gets a view of the large hall, a prominent feature is the booth of ripened grain which stands before him. It is a sort of arbor made of the stiff straw of oats, wheat, barley, and so on, bound down into a tasteful shape. Quantities of the threshed and winnowed grain are arranged in receptacles both without and within this arbor, and with them are specimens of the corn, potatoes and other products of the old North State. Long cases of minerals are there, showing the varied resources of the State in that line. A few evergreen shrubs add life to the collection. Stands of liquor show what the State can do in that respect. Many pounds of leaf tobacco in the bundle will testify to scientific agriculture in favor of lovers of the weed. A huge still illustrates the proces of turpentine distilling. Prominent in the collection is the long array of polished samples of woods surmounting the massive trunks of trees sawed so as to show the quality of the timber. Most of these are varieties of pine. North Carolina seems to have had the ambition of rivaling California in the production of big trees. Here is the other portion of what seems to be a venerable chesnut tree, which, though not large enough to receive a coach and four, yet would permit a good-sized boy to stand upright in its diameter. With the collection is a map of the mineral nature of the State. Other features of interest will be found in the collection, and the display cannot but increase one's respect for the possibilities of the State.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE WESTERN UNION.—The quarterly statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company has just been issued. The net revenue for the quarter ending September 30, based on nearly completed returns for July, partial returns for August, and estimating the business for September, will be about $1,650,000, against $1,639,897 for the quarter ended the 30th of June. After paying a dividend of 1¾ per cent., declared to-day, the company will have a surplus of $3,782,066 against $3,558,566 on July 1st. The figures of traffic for the fiscal year ended June 30th show gross earnings of $19,454,902; expenses, $11,794,553, and net profits of $7,660,349—being an increase over the previous year of $2,340,737 in the gross revenues, and $542,279 in the net profits.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will open the first Monday in December, 1884, at New Orleans, continuing until the 31st day of May, 1885.

The gross earnings of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad are stated at $110,000; net $36,667.

The Persecution of the Israelites.

It is only in modern times that the Israelites in any part of Europe have been relieved of disabilities that marked them as a race separate and distinct from the people among whom they lived. In the countries that are distinguished by the highest civilization they now enjoy all the privileges and immunities that are common to others. But even in those countries there is a latent repugnance to the race among the masses of the population, and also, but more rarely, among men in high station, as in Germany, where the denunciations of the court preacher would have led to riotous acts but for the stern repression put upon such demonstrations by the government. Of the brutal treatment of the Israelites in Russia, their bitter persecution, to the shedding of blood, the plunder of their property and the destruction of their shops and houses, there have recently been graphic accounts. In Moldavia and Wallachia their sufferings from popular outbreaks gave rise to protests from the representatives of more humane governments which put a stop to the cruelties practiced upon them, although they are still left loaded, as in Russia, with special taxes and restrictions which to a less patient people would be intolerable. The cry against the Israelites in Russia, where, in the few overpopulated provinces to which they are confined, their numbers nearly reach 3,000,000, is that they have monopolized nearly all the occupations by which money is to be made; that as keepers of low drinking-houses they drain the peasants of their hard earnings, and that as usurers they bring all classes of the people into their debt, and are rigorous to the utmost extent of the law in enforcing payment. It may be doubted whether this latter fact, and the desire to get rid of suits instituted by their Israelitish creditors, or of debts owing to them, has not had much more to do with the cruel proceedings that have spread terror among the Israelites of Russia and Hungary than the traditional hatred of the race. The Russian government dislikes the Israelites, and Russian officials were tolerant of their persecution until the outrages became a scandal to the humane spirit of the age. Some steps were then taken to suppress them, but the feeling among the peasantry, although forbidden to find expression in open hostility, is as bitter as ever. The aversion so often manifested in Europe during the middle ages, which led in England to the frightful massacre at York, and which in later days built up "Jews' quarters" and "Ghettos," deprived them of privileges and marked them out by sumptuary legislation and restrictive laws as a race apart, is quite as intense among the Slaves and Magyars to-day as it was in other countries in medieval times. The recent trial of a number of Israelites on the charge of murdering a Christian girl for the alleged purpose of using her blood in some of their rites is a proof of how long a baseless story, which has been handed down from generation to generation, can survive among the credulous, to be reproduced and enforced by subornation of perjury in a Hungarian court. The proof of the utter falsity of the accusation was made clear on the trial; but the one Christian lawyer who had the manliness to defend the prisoner has since been hounded by the mob and put in danger of his life. At Egersberg two thousand armed peasants wrecked within the past ten days all the houses of the Israelites, plundered their shops, and held possession of the city for three days, until finally driven out by reinforcements of troops and a proclamation of martial law. In other Hungarian towns similar disorders, attended by similar outrages, have since occurred. Simultaneously with these riotous proceedings, the Russian peasants and workingmen rose against the Israelites in Ekaterinoslav and Berchadi and plundered and destroyed four hundred and twenty-six houses before they were dispersed by the soldiery. Up to last accounts the Hungarian rioters were still carrying on the work of destruction in Zala and Krapina, and were proclaiming, we are told, communistic sentiments. This is a new danger, and would indicate that the internationalists are at work taking advantage of the hatred of the Israelites to foment disaffection against the government. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Hungarian Council have determined to resort to the severest measures to put a summary end to riots that are acquiring a political complexion.—*Baltimore Sun.*

JUSTICE FIELD AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Justice Stephen J. Field has written a letter to Mr. Wm. L. Royall, of New York, in which, in discussing the presidential question, he says his candidacy in 1880 was made at the solicitation of those who thought he might do something to bring the two sections of the country—the North and the South—into better relations with each other. Defining his present position, Justice Field says he is an advocate of a proper system of levees along the Mississippi river, and favors a tariff having for its main purpose the raising of revenue, with incidental protection for our industries. He further says he would have such treatment shown to the Southern States by the general government that the people of that section would feel that they are a part and parcel of the nation and have as deep an interest in everything which concerns the whole country as those who live at the North, and to accomplish this they must be treated on terms of equality. Justice Field says he has "always thought that there should be a return to the South of the unjust cotton tax that was exacted from it," which he estimates at $70,000,000, and which he says "were taken from the people without warrant of law." In regard to Mr. Tilden he says: "There is very general and very just feeling that the country, as well as himself, was greatly outraged by the action of the electoral commission, and there is an almost universal wish that the wrong thus inflicted should be redressed."

Relative Increase of Races in the United States.

Immigration of industrious, sober foreigners, with some capital, is very desirable for the South. If it be true that the negroes increase more rapidly than the whites, and we neither affirm nor deny, then the time must come when such States as North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi must have a large number of recruits from Europe and the Northern States of the Union, or the negroes will get so strong numerically that the whites will have to submit to the majority rule or move away. So the question of immigration will become yet a most important one for certain sections of the South. In twenty years the negroes will be in such numbers in some of the States as to have practical control if they choose to unite and seize the offices.

The foregoing paragraph from the Wilmington *Star* of the 31st ult. is suggestive of serious thought on a most important subject. In the struggle for the necessaries of life which has been precipitated on the people of the South by the losses incident to the civil war and the confiscation of our property, there has been little leisure afforded us for the study of the deep and difficult problems pertaining to race supremacy in the South. Nor had we any reliable data on which to base our calculations, until the recent publication of the Census Reports for 1880.

The *Star* says, "if it be true that the negroes increase more rapidly than the whites," &c, leaving the question in doubt as to whether they do or not. Now, if the census returns are to be relied on, there is no doubt that the negro population of the country increases faster than the white population. Let us examine the figures bearing on this question.

We will take first the State of North Carolina. In 1870 we had in this State a white population of 678,470. In 1880 we had a white population of 867,242—showing an increase of white population in ten years of about 28 per cent. Compare these figures with the figures relating to the colored population. In 1870 the colored population of North Carolina was 391,650. In 1880 it had increased to 531,277, or about 35 per cent.

And this wonderfully rapid increase in the colored population is not confined to North Carolina. It is true of the whole country. In 1870 the total colored population of the United States was 4,880,009. In 1880 it had increased to 6,580,793, or about 35 per cent. on the preceding census return

Compare this result with the increase of the white population throughout the United States. In 1870 the white population of the United States was 33,589,377. In 1880 it had increased to 43,402,970, or nearly 30 per cent. Let it be observed that while the whites in North Carolina increased only 28 per cent., the white population of the entire country increased 30 per cent. in round numbers. A part of this was due to immigration, of which this State received but little.

It is evident, therefore, that the colored population of North Carolina is gaining on the white population. And this is true of the Southern States generally and is in fact true of the whole country. The black race is more prolific than the white race. They are constitutionally better adapted to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast regions than the white race. They withstand the peculiar diseases of those regions better than the whites.

The facts and figures above stated suggest questions of momentous importance.—*Hickory Press*

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Fair will begin on Monday, the 15th of October, and continue all the week. This will be the twenty-third annual fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, and, from all indications, it will surpass any previous one. A new feature of this fair will be a Mass Convention of the farmers of the State, the object of which is to unite them in organizations for mutual improvement and co-operation. We heartily commend this and would urge its importance and benefits upon our farmer friends. The farmers of our State have less unity of feeling and concert of action than any other class of our citizens, and we cannot doubt that, if they had some organization among themselves, they would be better off, would be less liable to imposition, and would make their power and influence more strongly felt.

The premiums offered are valuable and judiciously arranged. Especially do we commend the idea of awarding a premium for the best bale of cotton in each of certain counties. In this way the planters of the same county compete only with one another, and not with the citizens of other counties. That is, a farmer from Chatham will compete only with his countymen, and not with the cotton from Wake, Johnston and other counties.

For some reason, or reasons, the farmers of North Carolina do not manifest much interest in their State fairs, the principal object of which is to advance our agricultural interests. We do not assume to assert that the fault is theirs, or the managers of the fairs; but this we do say and that is, if the farmers do not make this proposed mass convention a success it will not be through lack of effort on the part of the Agricultural Society.—*Chatham Record.*

During 1882 there were 600,000 new spindles set in motion in the United States. Of these 180,000 are given to the South. The Northern mills used 1,730,000 bales of cotton, a very slight increase over the preceding year. Southern mills consumed 331,000 bales, against 238,000 bales of the year before.

Now that election time is coming, says the Alexandria, Va., *Gazette,* Governor Cameron is following, to the letter, the instruction to 'turn the radicals out,' by pardoning the colored convicts in the penitentiary in time to allow them to vote."

The Corn Crop.

September returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, indicate a lowe. condition of corn than in August in every section of the country and in nearly every State. The only gains in the West are in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, where slight improvement is indicated. Minnesota stands as in August; Arkansas makes a gain of one point, and Georgia and Alabama remain as in August, but all the other cotton States show a heavy decline. The figures are also much reduced for each of the Middle States.

The corn surplus States show changes as follows: Ohio, a reduction from 89 to 82; Michigan, 68 to 60; Indiana, 95 to 85; Illinois, 86 to 82; Iowa, 85 to 80. The increase in Missouri is from 83 to 84; Kansas, 99 to 101; Nebraska, 84 to 87. The decline in New York is from 90 to 77, and in Pennsylvania from 99 to 89. The general average of condition on the 1st of September was 84, a decrease of 5 points during the last month.

The cause of this reduction, so nearly universal, is drought, which is reported from every State of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast, and the Ohio valley, and beyond the Mississippi to the crest of the divide between that river and the Missouri. Between the Ohio River and the lakes the distribution of rain has been unequal, in a few places in excess, while a deficiency is generally reported.

The crop is nearly everywhere late, requiring one or two weeks longer season than usual to mature. Where Kansas and Missouri seed was planted in more Northern territory the crop is still later, causing much apprehension as to ripening. While planting was late and the early season, too, wet, with drought following, the average temperature of the summer has been low, making a full yield an impossibility.

Telegraphic communication with State agents, up to September 11, shows that the recent frosts have damaged corn north of the fortieth parallel. The Ohio agent places the injury in that State at 20 per cent. The Indiana agent estimates the loss at 10 to 20 in the northern section and 5 in the middle belt. The loss is heavy in Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is also some injury in New York and Pennsylvania. While the damage cannot yet be clearly determined it is certain that frosts have already reduced the general average below 80, though much of the heaviest corn of the West is beyond serious injury.

The condition of wheat when harvested, as reported in these returns, average 83, which indicates a product of 12 per cent. less than the yield of last year, or a loss of 86,000,000 bushels.

The crop of oats will be large, the general average being 99.

The promise for potatoes is good, represented by 95, three points higher than the reported average of September, 1882.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.—The campaign which opens in Ohio during the present week promises to equal that of 1880 in the warmth with which it is to be conducted. Thus far only preliminary work has been done. Speeches have been made by leading candidates, outlining the issues on which the fight is to be made, but from this time on till election day the serious work of finding voters to support the two tickets will engage the attention of Ohio politicians. The contest has already presented some remarkable features. It began with a pretty general agreement in all quarters that the prospects of the republicans were desperate. The nomination of Foraker did little to improve the outlook. The Scott law was unpopular, the German vote was conceded to the democrats, and gloom was written in strong characters on the faces of Foraker's friends. But a turn came when Hoadly was nominated. It was a fairly good nomination in itself, but it was brought about by methods displeasing to a small but energetic faction of the democrats of Ohio. Moreover, certain chronic office-seekers—a class of public men in which Ohio enjoys the repulation of being extremely prolific—were not honored with nominations, and these, assisted by those who have grudges to pay off, have done a great deal to weaken the ticket. The State executive committee, strange to say, contains none of Judge Hoadly's friends, but is made up of persons who, it is alleged, do nothing to further his canvass. Campaign fictions have been somewhat abundant. A story invented by the republicans to the effect that Hoadly's nomination had cost him $50,000 did him great injury for a while. The decision of the court affirming the constitutionality of the Scott law and bringing some $2,000,000 of taxes on saloons into the State treasury has, to a certain extent, damaged also the platform on which the democratic candidates stand. When it is added to this that a circular said to be signed with 1,200 influential names calls for a new convention to nominate a new ticket, it is apparent that the prospects of democratic success are not now as fine as they were two months ago. The advantages of the preliminary campaign have undoubtedly been with their opponents, who have displayed a great deal of brilliant, if not very scrupulous, strategy. The voter, however, has not yet been heard from. The tricks and jokes of the Ohio press are not always the most reliable signs of coming events. It remains to be seen whether the rural republicans are better pleased with Arthur's administration than they were a year ago, or whether the German element has repented of its aversion to drastic liquor laws. The meeting of the State central committee, which has just been called, has, it is said, for its object the appointment of Mr. John G. Thompson, to take charge of the work of the campaign. Under his energetic and skillful management it is not impossible that Ohio politics may be made to undergo another transformation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The cattle disease is spreading in England.

POLITICAL REVELATIONS.—The New York *Sun* publishes letters from Gen. Garfield, James G. Blaine, Thomas C. Platt and others, which it claims corroborate much that has been revealed by ex-Senator Dorsey. The following letter from Gen. Garfield, dated Mentor, July 9, 1880, shows his confidence in Dorsey's judgment: "I hope my anxiety to see Gen. Arthur, Gov. Jewell and yourself will not be considered unreasonable. I cannot withhold from publication my letter of acceptance much longer, and I should be glad to consult you all in respect to it before it appears in print. I am glad to know that you and the Governor are coming, but if you could start twenty-four hours earlier than the date indicated in your telegram, I should be glad. There are several topics concerning which we ought to consult."

Another letter from Garfield to Dorsey, written ten days later, says some parties "are shouting about my letter of acceptance, but on the whole no serious damage has been done." Mr. Garfield also introduces to Mr. Dorsey one Thomas M. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa., who had made a special visit to Indiana, and who, after a full consultation with Mr. New, had, according to Gen. Garfield, "made an important side arrangement with reference to the campaign there," which Garfield strongly indorsed. What the "side arrangement" was is indicated in Mr. New's correspondence, which the *Sun* sums up as follows:

"In writing to Gov. Jewell, on August 30, he says: 'That Wabash road matter is of very great importance, and I am glad you accomplished so much. I hope that you can be equally successful in our other roads. Secretary Sherman is a director in Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. Wonder if he would help us? Gould can control a couple of railroads, and the Cleveland parties, Deveraux and Hurlburt two others. *Garfield can work the Cleveland people.*' These words are significant in view of the carloads of repeaters seen by Senator Ecclesine and others en route to various points in Indiana. They are made more significant by Senator Thomas C. Platt, who wrote to Dorsey: 'I will inclose a letter to Rutter, now president of the New York Central Railroad, and you can see him. If he refuses, call upon Mr. Blanchard, of the Erie, who will do all you ask.' These expressions certainly indicate that the republican candidate for President, as well as the national republican executive committee, knew how a portion of the $100,000 thrown into Indiana was to be spent."

There seems to have been a struggle for the vast sums of money raised to secure the success of the national republican ticket. Stewart L. Woodford and the Rev. J. R. Thomas wanted $50,000 in West Virginia. John F. Lewis, of Virginia, made the following plaintive appeal for that State:

Linwood, Sept. 22, 1880.—Gen. Jewell. My Dear Sir: The expenditure of $50,000 by your committee will insure the electoral vote of Virginia to Garfield and Arthur. "Help us, Cassius, or we sink."

Yours truly, JOHN F. LEWIS.

Mr. Blaine made a plaintive cry for Maine, and Gov. Foster and Richard Smith asked for $50,000 in Ohio. Mr. Smith advised that two-thirds of this sum be reserved for use at the polls on election day. Dorsey has already asserted that this was done in Indiana.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.—The storm which prevailed in this town and county last week, was still more violent on the coast—the signal station at Smithville reporting the maximum velocity of the wind at 93 miles per hour For seven hours consecutively it averaged 81 miles per hour. Many houses were unroofed, a number of wharves were washed away and the fisheries were seriously damaged. All the pilot boats were blown ashore, and one of them was sunk. At Wilmington there were many vessels in the harbor, only two of which held their anchorage throughout the gale. None of them, however, were wrecked. The oldest pilots say that, in duration and violence, the storm at Smithville exceeded any they ever witnessed. The revenue cutter Schuyler Colfax, although in imminent danger, rode out the gale in safety.

Among the rice planters considerable damage is reported—Col. J. W. Atkinson, the Navassa Guano Company, Mr. Geo. W. Kidder, Mr. Fred. Kidder, the Orton plantation, Judge Russell, and others losing to a greater or less extent.

At Wrightsville Sound, Col. Atkinson, Major Stedman, Col. Gaifflin, Mr. Stokeley, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Fennell, Mr. M. Cronly, Capt. Manning and Mr. Chadburn, and, at Masonboro, Mr. G. W. Williams and Mr. O. A. Wiggins, all suffered losses in bath houses or gangways swept away, or damage to their Sound houses.

The *Star* gives a graphic account of the narrow escape of a party of visitors at the "Rocks" at Federal Point.

Further up the North Carolina coast and at Norfolk and in the Chesapeake, the storm was less violent, though doing more or less damage. At Baltimore the celebration of the Oriole was delayed in consequence.

THE NEW POSTAL NOTES.—Postmaster-General Gresham, on being asked to explain why payment of new postal notes had been refused in several instances, said that a great many persons did not seem to understand that postal notes are payable only at the office upon which they are drawn and at the office where they are issued, and that merchants and other business men are not obliged to accept them when they are drawn in favor of other parties.

The recommendation of the Naval Court martial, that Naval Cadets Benj. Traprell, Archibald Campbell, Ellsworth P. Bertholoff and Frank Moeller be dismissed the service for hazing, has been approved by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and order dismissing them were issued last Wednesday from the Navy Department.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

From time to time we have endeavored to impress upon our readers the necessity of keeping their attention fixed upon the fundamental issues which have divided the two great parties in the past and which must continue to divide them, if the democratic party wishes to maintain a reason for its being. Constant efforts are making by our enemies, and by some in our own party who are misled by them, to obscure these issues. To meet this purpose, it is necessary that the people, who are the rulers under our theory of government, should be informed. If *they* are thoroughly informed, the servants whom they select to execute their will, will not misrepresent their real interests; and the people will thus become rulers in fact.

State Rights and the Tariff seem to many very dry subjects; but the preservation of the one and the reform and adjustment of the other, concern the people of America more nearly than all other political and economic subjects. These are both directed towards the restraint of the unceasing tendency, in a nation fast growing in wealth and population such as ours, to concentration of political power in the federal government and of the power of wealth in the hands of those who already possess it.

We have repeatedly expressed the belief that the good sense of the democratic party would result in a consistent adherence to its time-honored doctrines; and the signs of the times increase that revenue reform will indeed be the paramount issue. The question of taxation is the most difficult connected with the science of government; but the difficulty lies more in the adjustment of its details than in arriving at a determination of the broad principle thereof.

Let the party proclaim the principle of the constitutional tariff for revenue only. Let its "breadth of platform" consist of a compromise on the length of time to be consumed in returning to the constitutional state; and require an adjustment of the burdens of taxation which shall render the journey easiest for the majority of those who make it.

Two notable expressions of opinion by able democrats will be found in this issue; one by Mr. Hendricks, and the other by our accomplished correspondent "Wells." To these we ask the attention of our readers.

MEXICO.—Nothing, in the matter of foreign affairs, can be more interesting to an American that the condition of our Southern neighbor, lately rent by factions and a football for foreigners, now fast approaching a settled condition of prosperity and progress.

On Saturday the seventy-third anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the capital and in most of the provincial cities; and at Saltillo and other points the occasion was also used for celebrating the advent of the Mexican National Railroad which is to connect Mexico with the Northern republic.

The same evening the Mexican Congress convened at the capital, and the message of President Gonzalez was read, in the course of which he gives the following cheerful account of the affairs of his country:

The foreign relations of the country become every day more satisfactory. The condition of the country is generally good, although there exists some financial troubles which will be speedily overcome. The progress of internal improvements is highly satisfactory and visible to everybody. The Central Railroad Company has constructed more than fifteen hundred kilometers of road, the National Construction Company more than one thousand, and the Huntington Railroad one hundred and seventeen kilometers. There have been constructed in the republic in all forty-eight hundred kilometers. It was found necessary to modify the agreement made by an inefficient agent with the British bondholders, and negotiations in that regard are progressing. The negotiations for a $20,000,000 loan abroad the President hopes will soon terminate satisfactorily. The revenue of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to $33,500,000, an increase of $1,500,000 over the previous year. The revenues of the present year bid fair to exceed the sum mentioned. Modifications in the customs tariff are nearly completed. The new postal code will soon go into effect. Overland mail communication with the United States will be improved. Public instruction is in a flourishing condition. Every effort is being made to attract a good class of emigrants to the country, and large contracts to this end have been made. The army is in good condition and peace reigns throughout the republic.

NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey democratic State Convention, which met at Trenton on Thursday last nominated Mr. Leon Abbett as its candidate for Governor. Mr. Abbett is a lawyer and a man of ability. He has been connected with the Jersey City municipal government; has been a member of both branches of the State legislature; during one session, was Speaker of the House; and presided over the Democratic State Convention of 1880.

The tariff plank in the platform adopted is as follows:

We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditure of the Government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.

MR. HENDRICKS AND MR. TILDEN.—On his way to Connecticut, after his canvassing tour of Iowa, Mr. Hendricks visited Mr. Tilden at his country seat of Greystone, at the latter's invitation. He said he had hitherto declined to call upon Mr. Tilden because his visit would be misconstrued. No mention was made of politics on this occasion, until, a third person coming in just as Mr. Hendricks was leaving, Mr. Tilden remarked concerning his own candidacy that he did not wish to undergo the strain of a campaign and an administration. The impression left on Mr. Hendricks's mind was that Mr. Tilden did not consider a nomination a possibility. Mr. Tilden was in excellent health and spirits.

THE STATE CHRONICLE.—The first number of the *State Chronicle* has been received. It does not disappoint public expectation—which is saying much.

O'Donnell, the murderer of the informer Carey, was landed in England on Tuesday and placed in Millbank jail.

FRANCE IN TONQUIN.—Pending the negotiations between France and China, hostilities continue in Tonquin between the French and the "Black Flags." The "Black Flags," as our readers have been informed, are outlawed subjects of China, who sought refuge in a rugged portion of Tonquin after suppression of the Taeping rebellion in which they had been engaged. Nothwithstanding this fact, it has been suggested that their hostility to the French has been instigated by the Chinese government itself, which thus secures the advantage of waging war against France indirectly whilst ostensibly negotiating for an amicable settlement of the question at issue between France and China. Of this, however, it is difficult to form an opinion, as the Chinese empire is filled with antagonistic factions, whose motives and movements seem to be the inspiration of the moment.

Concerning the recent operations in Tonquin, a dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Hong Kong dated Sept. 14 states that a battle has taken place between the French forces and the Black Flags, lasting eight hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Sontay, near the Red river. The French forces are reported as having lost two officers and 50 men. The loss of the Black Flags is estimated at between 500 and 600 men. Hanoi is the town where the French have been holding their garrison since the previous engagement at Sontay awaiting reinforcements. It is probable from the tenor of the above dispatch that the Black Flags, whose headquarters are at Bac Minh, northeast of Hanoi, determined to recapture Sontay from the French, who have kept gunboats there for the last fortnight, and while en route from Bac Minh across the Delta they were met by a French force sent from Hanoi to intercept them, the above battle being the result.

The French accounts of the battle with the Black Flags state that on Saturday, the 1st of September, the French forces from Ha Noi advanced to within twelve miles of Sontay, where the enemy was found in casemated forts, upon which the fire of the French had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French troops, aided by a heavy fire of the fleet under Admiral Bouet, carried the enemy's work at the point of the bayonet, capturing two towns and two Black Flag standards. The French loss was two officers and fourteen men killed and three officers and forty men wounded. After the victory Admiral Bovet withdrew his fleet to Ha Noi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns. The French naval force at Tonquin under Admiral Bouet comprises the ironclads Bayard, of fourteen guns; Alert, of twelve guns; Triumphante, of eight guns; cruisers, Trouville and Chateau Renaud; transports, Anamite and Mytoe Exchange; four gunboats—the, Viper, four guns, and the Fonfare, Leopard and the Surprise, each two guns. There are four sloops, carrying an aggregate of seven guns, and four dispatch boats, carrying an aggregate of fourteen guns. Two torpedo launches are also attached to the fleet.

THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.—Late information concerning the proposed expedition for the relief of Lt. Greely is contained in the following dispatch from Washington, of Saturday's date:

Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has received the following dispatch: "*St. John, N. F., Sept. 15.—Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy.*—To charter another foreign ship with a foreign crew for this duty—to go north at this late season—would simply invite fresh disaster. The Proteus was handled unskilfully and the crew behaved shamefully at the wreck. The ship must be American manned and officered by the Navy and thoroughly equipped. Unless winter quarters can be reached north of Cape Athol the attempt would be useless.

This cannot be done. Melville Bay will be impassable by Oct. 1st at the latest. The ship cannot winter at Upernavik and cannot Sledge north from there.

WILDES,
Commanding U. S. Yantic."

The following dispatch from Lt. Garlington was received at the Signal Office to-day:

St. John,s N. F., Sept. 15.—Stores were not left at Littleton Island because it was not in my programme to do so. It was my intention to establish a depot at or near Cape Prescott, and to the northward as recommended by Lt. Greeley, and to fill the gaps caused by the Neptune's failure to get above Cape Sabine (see Greeley's letter, both reports and my instructions). Rations were left at Upernavik by the Yantic for my party. Part of these met me at a point forty miles nroth of Tessuesk. All since returned to the Yantic. The ultimate result of any undertaking to go north at this time is extremely problematical. The chances are against its success, owing to the dark nights now beginning in those regions, making ice navigation extremely critical work. There is no safe winter anchorage on the west shore of Greenland between Disco and Pandora harbor, except, perhaps, North Starbay, the winter quarters of Saunders. However, there is a bare chance of success, and if my recommendations are approved, I am ready and anxious to make the effort. My plan is to buy a suitable sealer take a crew from volunteers of the Yantic and Powhatan now in this harbor, paying them extra compensation; Lt. J. C. Colwell to command the ship; two ensigns and one engineer to be taken from those who may volunteer, from the same ships, also; employ a competent ice pilot here. The ship must be under United States laws and subject to military discipline, I believe nothing can be done with foreign civilian officers and crews. In the event of not enough seamen volunteering the remainder to be enlisted here. Commander Wilde will communicate with the Navy Department. If anything is to be done, it must be done at once. A. GARLINGTON.

Lieut. Garlington has been advised that the Secretary of War will not authorize the proposed expedition this fall, but will order one next year.

THE NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Concerning the Norfolk connection which the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway expects ultimately to make, the Norfolk *News* of Sept. 11 says:

Our readers remember, no doubt, the new railroad which was talked of some time since, the terminus of which it was said would be near this city, back of the Naval Hospital woods, in what is now known as Milligan's woods. Engineers started out yesterday morning to survey the route for said road, which is to be an air line from here to Goldsboro, N. C. It is said the road will be called the New York and Charleston railroad.

The Macon *Telegraph Messenger* reports that Judge Farish C. Furman, a prominent agriculturist, and the leading and most active advocate of the intensive system of farming, died at Milledgeville on Friday night. He was author of Furman's Compost Formula for cotton.

MR. HENDRICKS IN IOWA.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, last week addressed a democratic meeting at Council Bluff, Iowa, in the course of which he said:

A reduction of the revenue, and tariff reform must come hand in hand. The country expected much of the Tariff Commission, and had a right to expect much of it. Under the circumstances any disappointment was grievous. The selection of the commission was authorized with a view to a fair consideration of all the important interests of the country and the necessities of the Treasury. They stood forbidden to carry into their consultations a spirit of partisan adjustment of the tariff. Had they acted justly and wisely they would have satisfied the country and would have given quiet and confidence to business, and would have promoted prosperity in all its branches. The commission seems not to have been adequate to its duty, and Congress, in a measure which it afterward adopted, fell below the standard of the commission. Much of the tariff reform remains yet to be done. The tariff will not be abandoned during the continuance of the national debt, and it will probably continue to be the means of ordinary revenue, along with a tax on whisky, beer, and tobacco. A tariff is proper, and its adjustment is of the greatest importance to the people in all their interests. The Iowa convention declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, by the conservative means of gradual and persistent reduction of the protective duties. The Democracy of Ohio recently declared in favor of a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unusual burdens, encourage productive industries, and at the same time to afford just compensation for labor, but not to create or foster monopolies. At its August convention last year the Democracy of Indiana declared in favor of a revision of the present unjust tariff, and that the Constitution of the United States conferred upon Congress power to establish a tariff for revenue, and, as just and proper, the exercise of that power. We favor such an adjustment of its provisions within the revenue standard as will promote the industries of the country and the interest of labor without creating monopolies. The convention declared that Federal taxes should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of the Government under an honest and economical administration of its affairs, and that such taxes should be so adjusted as to secure equity of their burden.

I referr to the recent declarations of these States because they are entitled to great weight and consideration: Their population is, in the aggregate, more than 6,000,000, and in the pursuits of agriculture and mechanic arts their production cannot be enumerated. The Democracy of Virginia is in harmony with the States so largely interested in agriculture. Iowa cannot, under any pressure of party politics, consent that the duties on imports shall be permanently so adjusted and imposed as to bear unequally and unjustly upon her great interests. In her resolution Iowa does not demand that the modifications shall be rudely and roughly enacted so as to disturb or destroy useful investments already made and important enterprises already undertaken, but that protective duties shall be placed in the line of gradual and persistent reduction. The purpose and object of any tax, whether upon imported or domestic productions, should be to raise needed revenue. But in either case the sagacious legislator will carefully consider the effect of his action and policy upon the important interests of the country. In the adjustment of the tariff it becomes a question of infinite detail what shall be the rate upon each article taxed, and, in the sentiment of the Ohio and Indiana resolutions, inequalities of burdens and monopolies should be prevented and care taken that the industries of the country and the interests of labor suffer no harm. During the period since the close of the late civil war, now eighteen years, the Republican party has held every department of the Government in its control, save only the House of Representatives for a brief period. Has it sought the common welfare in tariff reform, in reduction of revenues, and in economy of public expenditures? You will not, you cannot, claim that in these material respects it has taken care that the people suffered no harm. It has fallen far short of the measure of its responsibility. Can you then demand of this great agricultural State its confidence and support upon assurances that your leaders will in good faith work out the essential reforms which they they have neglected in the past?

United States Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, spoke in the same strain to a large assembly also indorsing the Iowa tariff plank and the Anti-Prohibition doctrines.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Sept. 13:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	64,300	49,034
Total receipts to date,	97,581	72,444
Exports for the week,	17,429	32,318
Total exports to date,	———	———
Stock at all U. S. ports,	239,805	———
Stock at all interior towns,	22,622	6,876
Stock at Liverpool,	783,000	562,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.	23,000	———

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 2,842 bales; New Orleans, 2,598; Mobile, 637; Savannah, 3,203; Charleston, 3,141; Wilmington, 237; Norfolk, 212; Baltimore, —; New York, —; Boston, —; Providence, —; Philadelphia, 300; West Point, 654; Brunswick, 115; Port Royal, 239; Pensacola, 133; City Point, —; Indianola, 715; total, 15,026.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,617,856 bales, of which 999,056 are American; against 1,250,223 and 490,823, respectively, last year. The above figures indicate an increase in cotton in sight of 367,633 bales, as compared with the same date of 1882; a decrease of 72,526 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1881, and an increase of 356,403 bales as compared with 1880. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 41,834; receipts from the plantations 69,761.

Of last week's cotton market the New York Commercial *Chronicle* says that on Saturday, rumors were current that the forthcoming report of the Agricultural Bureau for August would be quite unfavorable, and consequently prices improved. On Tuesday the report appeared and the rumors of its character were confirmed. There was then a further advance, but the demand was not sustained, and under sales to realize there was a decline of 8@10 points from the best figures of the morning, the close being lower than the latest figures of the previous Friday. But on Wednesday, the Liverpool report came unexpectedly strong. That market was active and buoyant and further improved yesterday. The Southern markets also advanced and the speculation in futures at New Orleans became quite active. These influences caused a rise from the closing prices of Tuesday to the highest of Thursday of 17@25 points with large dealings, partly on orders from the South, with some "outside" buying. The close on Thursday was at 5@7 points under the best prices. To-day Liverpool was easier and this market opened weak, but soon became steadier, and in the last hour was active and buoyant on a demand from the "shorts" to cover contracts, closing excited at 18@20 points advance, making 30@35 points advance for the week. Cotton on the spot has been in good demand for home consumption, and a fair business was done for export. Quotations were on Thursday advanced ⅛c. To-day there was a brisk demand for home consumption, and the close was strong at 10¼c for middling uplands. The total sales for forward delivery for the week were 702,400 bales.

The Truth About the Tariff.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—Not many days ago I saw in one of the newspapers of this State an extract from a letter of Col. Charles R. Jones, explanatory of an "interview" at Louisville, Ky., which he alleged had done him injustice. That part of it which I propose to make the basis of some animadversion, relates to the statement made to Col. J. by a manufacturer of Plaids, that if he were forced to sell his products at the present market price, less the duty imposed by the Tariff Act of Congress, it would involve a loss to his "family" of more than one thousand dollars a day. At least this is what I understand to be the substance of the communication, made by the manufacturer, whose opinions are quoted as worthy of the consideration of the people of the State.

Now, I have no idea who this manufacturer of plaids is, nor have I any great concern for the losses and gains of his family. I shall assume that he was sincerely anxious to advance the interests of his household, and that of his "uncles, his cousins and his aunts," and really believe he was enunciating an exceedingly grave proposition which would cause the Democratic party to pause before they took any steps fraught with such mighty consequences, as the loss which he indicated. But I trust I shall be pardoned, if I suggest that the interests of the body of the people, and not the interests of his "plaids," are worthy of serious consideration; and, if unfortunately they should come in conflict, *he* cannot be permitted to stand. Suppose we examine, for the purpose of seeing to what extent the *wisdom* of this manufacturer of plaids is entitled to respect. The current price of plaids I will assume to be seven cents. The duty fixed by Congress upon articles of this class is, I think 40 per cent. The rate may not be exact, but it is near enough for the use which I propose to make of it. It is clear even to a duller comprehension than that of this manufacturing Solomon (?) that if he is forced to sell his plaids at 4 20-100 cents, which is 40 per cent less than the current market rate, his business would hardly be remunerative, because each yard costs considerably more than that to make it. If he meant that and was sincere, he deserves a medal for his stupidity. If he meant to deceive anybody, then he deserves a medal for his senseless hypocrisy. He ought to know that he can make plaids and sell them at a profit in defiance of all competition from abroad, under absolute free trade. He ought to know that in the coarser cotton fabrics the South has no need of fearing any rivalry; and that the high taxationists who hide their purposes under the false plea of protecting American labor, have often boasted that America could manufacture these goods and undersell the British even in the stalls of Manchester. He ought to know that the tariff not only does his own establishment no good at all, but in its onerous provisions, prevents him from purchasing certain of his supplies at more economical rates. If the rate of duty on the grades of goods which are made in the South, were 100 per cent, it would prove of no advantage, or even disadvantage to our manufacturing establishments, for the tariff does not protect them at all. How much good would a tariff of fifty per cent on raw cotton do our farmers? What increase of price would a tariff of fifty per cent. on corn produce? These tariffs are only Grecian horses. So far as we are concerned, they are meant to deceive us into the belief that we are *protected* against the pauper labor of the old world.

But why should this astonishingly true and patriotic manufacturer of plaids be so anxious to keep up the tariff to serve his interests and that of his family? Because he thinks it enables him and them to get higher prices for their goods. It does not do it, but he thinks so, and hence his patriotic wisdom. Suppose it did, is that any reason why the thousands who use his plaids should be taxed to put money in his pocket and the pockets of his interesting family? Would he be willing that the legislative authority of the Government put a special tax upon him and his family for the benefit of those of us who are so unfortunate as not to belong to his extraordinarily elevated circle? There is as much justice in one as in the other; there is none in either. I beg to assure him that there are other manufacturers of plaids in this State besides him and his family who do not desire the present iniquitous system of taxation to continue; which system is founded in wrong and outrage to the great body of the American peple, and was so intended by the men who planned it, and by those who advocated it. There are manufacturers of plaids who believe that, under the constitution, revenue is the only object of taxation, and that when duties are imposed which yield no revenue to the government because so high that they prohibit importations and give the domestic producers a monopoly of the market and a control of prices of their goods, it is neither more nor less than robbery. There are manufacturers of plaids, who believe that a revenue tariff will give to domestic industries all the protection which any just man can conscientiously ask, and think that under such a system they can make a decent living. There are manufacturers of plaids who have enough of that sturdy independence which alone can maintain free government, to make them scorn to be beggars for legislative bounty, and are too proud to desire to fatten at the expense of their neighbors. The writer of this article is one of them. He may not be so intelligent as the gentleman whose views he is criticising, and may not be quite so full of the same sort of patriotism. He thinks, however, he is right, and the gentleman and his "family" are wrong: and strange as it may appear, he is entirely willing to meet him or them before any tribunal and discuss the question upon the principles involved.

It must be clear to any one who will think at all, that the only way in which a tax upon imports can do any one any good who is engaged in producing the same article, is by increasing the price which he is thus able to get. If it does not increase the price which the consumer must pay, it can do no good to the manufacturer. This is the reason why the persons who have money invested in certain productive industries, are so clamorous for what they insidiously and falsely call the "labor" of the country. They use the "labor" only to hide their real purposes. Their anxiety is for their capital. Does any sane man believe they would be so zealous for special legislation designed to cheapen their products? They have a right—all persons have the right—to expect Congress to refrain from any enactments which do them injustice. But they have no right, and ought to be ashamed to make the pretence to call upon Congress to legislate for their benefit, when they know that benefit must come from the injury inflicted upon others. The "Protection" so-called, of our present Tariff system, is nothing but an outrage upon the people who are forced to consume articles which are at a greater price than they would be if fair competition with all the world was allowed.

Until within the past twenty years no man with any pretensions to statesmanship was the advocate of taxation for taxation's sake. There were men of the olden time—true and just and patriotic men—who believed that Congress might legitimately adjust the details of a *Revenue* Tariff in such way that those who chose to go into the business of manufacturing could get whatever incidental benefit might flow. Whatever the rate of duty may be it is *pro tanto* protective. Whenever it is so high as to prevent revenue the producer is "protected," but the consumer is essentially damaged. Congress should not put burdens upon one class of our people for the benefit of another—but legislation should bear equally upon all. The present system was meant to advance the interests of a small number at the expense of the large mass. It is therefore radically wrong—is entirely insufferable and ought to be speedily reformed. I trust that the Democratic Party will plant themselves upon principle and go before the country upon well marked issues in the coming Presidential and Congressional elections. It is better to fall in advocacy of the right then to triumph upholding the wrong. The general judgment of the Party is for an essential modification in the present Revenue Laws, bringing them to the standard required by the Constitution and practiced in the "earlier and better days of the Republic," when there was no lack of genuine love of country in the breasts of those who administered the Government. Let the Party see to it that their views are not disregarded by those whom they invest with authority—that no man has power conferred upon him which he will use to prevent these principles from being carried into execution. Let the House of Representatives choose Carlisle or Cox or some man for Speaker who is in full accord with Democratic ideas, and one step in the right direction will be taken. If, however, it shall fail to do so and allows a man to occupy that chair who will throttle all movements towards essential reform, it will inflict a stab which no human skill can heal.

Hereafter I shall, with your permission, set forth what, under the circumstances, I regard as the path of wisdom in dealing with the greatest of all economic questions, and endeavor to indicate a policy which, in in my judgment, will bring justice and prosperity to the country. WELLS.

North Carolina at Boston.

"North Carolina" in large letters greets the visitors to the American exhibition so early and so prominently, that not one who has visited the immense building can be ignorant of the fact that a great display has been made by the State. It is an exhibit which is under the auspices of the agricultural department of North Carolina, and has the financial support of the State. Careful preparations were made to do the State full justice. A "Hand-Book of North Carolina" was prepared, containing detailed information of the eastern section, the middle and Piedmont sections, and the western section; of the iron ores, gold, copper, coal, silver, lead and other useful minerals; the precious stones, the mineral waters, the government and taxation, the educational system, a few lines on the religious freedom, the description of the people of the State, mention of the agricultural products, the public institutions, the manufacturing facilities, the fisheries, the commercial facilities, stock raising, woods and timbers, the State debt, newspapers, the farms in the State, and the principal agricultural products. A large map has been bound in separate covers, and two other thick, paper-covered duodecimos treat respectively and in a scientific way of the coal and iron counties of the State and her woods and timbers. These numerous means of spreading information cannot but have an effect. By remarkable energy the exhibit was collected between July 10 and Aug. 12, and was well in shape when the exhibition opened.

Among the first things the visitor meets after he has passed the great palms and evergreens are the mineral cases. Gold nuggets meet his eye almost at once. They are not large, but they are the genuine article, almost pure, as it was taken from the mines. The specimens of gold and also of all the minerals are labeled plainly, so that the visitor, by reference to the large map which hangs before his eyes, can see from what part of the State they came. Montgomery county seems to be one of the rich mineral counties of the State. In the collection are the curious five-dollar gold pieces, 20 carats fine, which were struck off by A. Bechtler, who was probably the only man in the country who was allowed by the government to coin money on his own hook. When the government came to settle the case, it was found that Bechtler with his crude and imperfect machinery, had produced coins of remarkable exactness. Some of the specimens show gold in layers in slate. There is a Bechtler dollar mounted as a bosom pin and ornamented with a sapphire. Near is a scarf pin, whose ornamental piece is the tooth of a wolf which was killed on Mount Mitchell. Gold and copper are mixed in some of the ores, and there is a beautiful specimen of irridescent chalcopyrites. Near these specimens, which are exhibited in cases, are piles of ore just as it is taken from the mines for working in the mills. Copper ores follow in great variety and complexity, as regards their combination with other metals. Some copper ore from this State is shipped to Swansea, Wales. Gold. Silver and copper are found in combination in some instances. Silver and lead are also abundantly represented. On the other side of the collection are many "ites" and other minerals. There is magnetite, hematite, limonite, mica, zirgon, allanite, gummite, diamond, amethyst, beryl, flexible sandstone, a monstrous quartz crystal, soapstone, cobelstone, spodumene, garnet, topaz, emerald, hiddenite, mica, graphite, menagganite, manganese, corundum—blue pink and gray, albite, pyrophylite, kolonite, barite, talc, asbestos and petrified wood. The flexible sandstone is a marvelous specimen of a solid stone. Hiddenite is a newly discovered specimen of a green crystal, which takes a beautiful polish, and sells, weight for weight, as high as diamonds. All that are put in the market are taken by Tiffany and Starr of New York city. Some individual collections are very noticeable, especially those of Charles T. Wheeler, of Charlotte, and of J. A. D. Stephenson, of Statesville.

A fine collection of building stones shows what the State can do in that line.

Conspicuously on the floor stands the wine exhibit. Mish, sweet and dry claret, Norton's Virginia, seedling extra dry, cognac brandy, scuppernong both sweet and dry, imperial sweet wine, sweet Concord, strawberry, communion wine, muscatelle, blackberry, grape brandy and old claret. The scuppernong is a peculiar Carolina wine, whose grape was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, and whose tri centenary will be celebrated in three years.

A fine collection of evaporated fruits is to be seen, the beginning of what promises to be a great industry. Here are peaches, apples, gooseberries, plums, blackberries, corn, tomatoes, cherries, grapes, raspberries and pears, tempting and luscious. Baled timothy, loose wheat and rye invite inspection. The great arbor of grains has many interesting features. The wheat, rye, Egyptian grass, sea grass, its corn, and numerous fruits all betoken fertility of soil.

A case of North Carolina bacon is spoken of as something far excelling in palatableness anything which Boston gets. The North Carolinians keep the best for home consumption, and these fancy curred hams do not get far from home in large quantities. A large lot of marl bottles shows one source of the agricultural productivity of the State. A frame of cocoons bears a label cautioning persons not to mistake them for peanuts Near by is the genuine peanut, as it appears growing on the vine. Rice is there, on the stalk and with the husk on and off. Better rice is rarely seen than this barrel of white grains. Bales of new cotton are there; the cotton plant with growing cotton, and cotton plaids from the North Carolina mills. Long cases are devoted to tobacco, and the courteous attendant will explain the process of curing and the system of raising. Much of this is worth $1 50 a pound. A fine display of guano is made which is used for tobacco, wheat or other products

Prominent in the collection is the array of woods. It includes 120 varities of rough timber, about 160 of finished wood, and 100 done in varnish. The sections of trees are sturdy and of handsome grain. The smaller pieces are polished so as to show their value for veneers and other ornamental purposes. A giant white oak is there whose diameter was about 5 and a half feet 17 feet from the ground. A poplar there was nearly that in diameter 20 feet from the ground. At the butt the distance through was nine and a half feet. This cost $60 to bring, and was transported over the Blue Ridge by team. A monstrous chestnut is there whose lower section was hollowed out and used by a railroad for a ticket office. Many varieties of pine, oak and other woods are duly labelled and set in long rows. Sections of pine trees, and a huge still illustrate the whole process of turpentine manufacture. This account gives only an approximate idea of what is to be seen. Personal inspection will be of advantage to those who expect to "go South," and also to business men who are directly interested in the development of Southern resources and the revival of trade with the South.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Cumberland at the University—The Good Work of the Graded School.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—Some how or other the merits of the Fayetteville Graded School have not been proclaimed by the press of the State to a great extent. This must be attributed to the modesty of its excellent Superintendent and associates; for here at the University we have proof both ample and convincing that the Fayetteville Graded School is not only furnishing thorough instruction in the common school branches, but is also preparing young gentlemen for the University so efficiently as to enable them to take the highest stand in their classes. What more can a graded school do than this? What more need be said in favor of the establishment of similar schools throughout North Carolina? The same high praise can be given to the Greensboro Graded School also, which has sent us some of our best scholars. A well managed graded school will arrange its work so as to encourage its best scholars to strive for the highest education, and will prepare them to enter the higher institutions of learning. This your graded school has done, and done most successfully. Let it receive the credit and the praise that it well deserves. It may also be said in honor of the good county of Cumberland, that the young gentleman selected by the County Commissioners as the county representative at the University, is in every way worthy of the honor, and is doing credit to the county by his record here.

It was my good fortune and pleasure to be a student here at the University with Superintendent Graham. He was then, as now, a fine scholar, a faithful student, a man of great commonsense, a warm friend and a clever gentleman. Long may he preside over your school.

The University opens with 170 students. Swain Memorial Hall is going up, and work will soon begin on the gymnasium.

Yours truly, W.

Chapel Hill. N. C., Sept. 10, 1883.

Cartachy Castle, near Forfor, Scotland, has been burned. Loss £60,000.

A Visit to Fayetteville.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—To one who has been long separated from the place of his birth, the home of his childhood and maturer years, an occasional visit to the scenes of by-gone days must always give pleasure—mingled, it is true, with emotions of grief and sadness. He sees, more than others less accustomed to observe, the great changes which have been made, and are still going on. The old landmarks, so vivid to his memory, are gone. The beautiful woods, through which he roamed,

"In life's morning march, when his bosom was young,"

are swept away by the axe of the woodman, and the ploughshare now turns up the ground which he once trod in the wild exuberance of youth. He meets with many friends, who gladden his heart with cordial greetings, but alas! he remembers many he once knew whose places shall know them no more forever.

"'Tis thus that a blighting sorrow flings
Its deadly shade o'er all earthly things.
There's a feeling of mystery dim and strange
Link'd to mankind, and it tells of change."

Reflections such as these are suggested by a recent visit to Fayetteville. I found many changes in the old town. Many, nearly all, the waste places have been built up. Where, but a few years since, there were open commons, may now be seen well-tilled lots, with good houses erected, and all the surroundings of comfortable homes. Cotton and corn, peas and potatoes, now cover the land erst so barren and worthless. The spirit of improvement is abroad, enterprise is stimulated, and the future prospects of Fayetteville seem bright and unclouded. I repeat, there are changes, many changes, in the appearance of my good old home.

But of one thing I may say, *there is no change.* Fayetteville, known of old for the kindness and hospitality of its citizens, is Fayetteville still. The heart of its people is the same, true and leal as in the days of yore. Without ostentatious parade, with no vain-glorious show (of themselves), the many good qualities of former generations are found intact in that of the present.

During my visit I saw many places rendered sacred by memories of the past. I saw a piece of land, cultivated by my father more than sixty years ago, and where I lent my feeble assistance in setting out trees. The place is now bare, save a fine growth of oak and hickory, but will doubtless soon be covered with handsome residences.

I visited the old Mallett burying-ground, which I had not seen for nearly half a century. The old brick wall (through the filial liberality of the late Gen. Edward J. Mallett, of New York,) has been repaired and whitewashed, the tombstones cleaned, and the last resting-place of the almost forgotten dead has lost its once desolate appearance.

While in Fayetteville I was presented with some fine apples by my old friend Lewis Levy. They were grown on his farm near town, were very large and of fine flavor, and prove, what Sam Patch was accustomed to say, that "some things can be done as well as others"—in other words, that as good fruit can be raised in Cumberland as anywhere else.

This leads me to speak of TOKAY. I visited Tokay—beautiful Tokay—the Vineyard of Col. Wharton J. Green. I knew the spot in early life; I had hunted over the ground, then covered with dense forests; I saw the vineyard once in *ante-bellum* days, soon after its location, and I had heard and read much of improvements since made, but I was not prepared to see such great and marked changes in the place. In the words of the Queen of Sheba, "the half had not been told me." Under the superintendence of the hospitable proprietor, with his competent and obliging assistant, Mr. McBride, the desert has been made to blossom as the rose. It is certainly a lovely place. It reminded me of the Central Park in New York, although its beauty is of a different kind. As I cast my eyes over the broad vine-clad acres, hill and dale covered with luxuriant foliage, I could not but mentally exclaim,

"If there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this! If it is this!"

My visit was necessarily short. I did not go to take notes, or to "interview" the proprietor and make impertinent inquiries about his private affairs. I leave that for those who have less delicacy and more curiosity. I went simply by invitation of Col. G., and was pleased, yea, more than pleased, with my visit. (I need hardly say that I found the Colonel's wine fully what it is "cracked up to be.") Those who have never seen Tokay should go there by all means. To those who have been there it would be useless to say, go again.

I should do great injustice to myself, and to all concerned, if I failed to make mention of the Fayetteville Independent Company—our old company. I witnessed, or took part in, all the festivities of its ninetieth anniversary, the target practice included; but as my name did not get into the "gazette" in connection with the best shots, I think it better to "sing small" in regard to my prowess Perhaps Major Cameron and I can congratulate ourselves that we did not damage the target *much.* The target-firing was very good, the dinner (prepared by that excellent caterer, Mr. Charles Glover, at the Fayetteville Hotel,) was elegant and sumptuous, and the display of fireworks very beautiful. In short, the ninetieth anniversary was well celebrated, and not a single incident or accident occurred to mar the festive occasion.

But I was gratified more than all with my young fellow-soldiers (for I am still a member, an *active* member, albeit I have not appeared in the ranks for several years). The fine drilling and soldierly appearance of "the boys," the good discipline and excellent behaviour, gave me sincere pleasure; and when to this is added the warm and cordial greetings I received from them, I could not but believe a young friend sincere when he said to me, sometime ago, "the boys all love you."

As an old friend and member of the company, and as one who loves "the boys," individually and collectively, I would say to them, preserve the honor, integrity and efficiency of the company intact, and never suffer its fair escutcheon to be sullied whilst in your keeping.

In "ye olden time" Fayetteville was noted for its well kept public houses, and sojourners oft prolonged their stay by reason of the good hotel accommodations which the town afforded. Fayetteville can still lay claim to as good hotels as can be found elsewhere. Mr. A. Overbaugh, proprietor of the "Overbaugh House," is an experienced landlord, and has won for himself a wide reputation. Mr. Charles Glover, of the Fayetteville Hotel, maintains the fair fame which the house acquired under its best management. Either of these hotels can and do give satisfaction to the most fastidious. I may say, that if the *corporeal appearance* of the landlords be any indication of good living, the guests may confidently rely upon satisfying the cravings of the inner man.

I was glad to see so much activity displayed in the construction of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. The engineers and workmen are pushing forward with *vim*, and great hopes are entertained of its speedy completion.

The OBSERVER, I was happy to learn, is increasing in public favor, as evidenced by the large accessions to the subscription list and good and safe advertising. May it go on prospering and to prosper, until it shall have fully as many readers (and subscribers) as it had in former years. N.

Sanford, Sept. 11, 1883.

NEWS IE BRIEF.—Judge Robert Mayo, of Westmoreland county, shot himself in the head in the stateroom of the Virginia and Baltimore steamer early last Saturday morning. The deceased was a prominent lawyer and father of Robt. W. Mayo, of the State Senate, and of William Mayo, of the House of Delegates.

Relative to the cause of his suicide, an Episcopal clergyman of Norfolk, who came from Baltimore with Judge Mayo, reports a conversation with the latter on the Bay boat. He said that when elected judge he did not agree politically with his sons who were prominent Readjusters. He was told that politics would not interfere with his duties on the bench. Recently he had been urged to make a removal and appointment which afterwards appeared in his opinion in violation of law. His political situation irritated him and he said he felt like ending his troubles by blowing out his brains. He is widely connected and an uncle of Commodore Mayo, U. S. N.

Gen. H. J. Hunt, commanding the department of the South, has been placed upon the retired list of the army, having reached the age of sixty-four years, and has been instructed to turn over his command to Gen. Hancock, who will assume command temporarily.

According to the late assessment, [illegible] the Charlotte *Home and Democrat*, [illegible] total valuation of real and personal property in Mecklenbarg is $7,645,052. [illegible] valuation of Charlotte township is [illegible] 621,751.

The steamship Raleigh, which [illegible] from Baltimore for Wilmington on S[illegible] day, the 8th, reached her wharf in the [illegible] ter city on Friday last. She encountered a terrific gale in which the barometer fell to 29 degrees. Her boiler was started, her smokestack blown away and her [illegible] and blow connection leaked so badly that they had to be cut away to keep the [illeg

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. T. SCANLIN—F. F. F. G's.
JOS. EVANS—To the Advertising Public.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Boy's Wearing Apparel.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Housekeepers Opportunity.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Gentlemen's Fine Clothing.

ABOUT TOWN.

COTTON.—The late rains have interfered with cotton picking, and the season in this section is very backward. The price was firm yesterday at 9¼ cents.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Cumberland Foundry on Big Rockfish, owned by Mr. J. W. Emmitt, was destroyed by fire last week. The fire was accidental.

THE CALL ACCEPTED.—On Tuesday evening last a dispatch was received by Mr. W. H. Atkinson, of the committee on correspondence, from the Rev. F. W. Eason, accepting the call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of this town. Mr. Eason will be here about the first of October.

THE WILSON 'SHORT-CUT.'—Mr. Galloway, of Goldsboro, an official of the Atlantic coast line Railway Company, was in Fayetteville a few days since. Mr. Galloway has been going over the line of the Wilson & Florence R. R., securing the right of way, and he states that work on the road will certainly soon be commenced.

MARSHALS FOR THE STATE FAIR.—Among the marshals for the State Fair, of whom Mr. Hal M. Worth is chief, we note the following well known in this section:

Messrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot and W. B. McMillan and Drs. T. M. Hunter and H. W. Lilly, of Fayetteville; T. H. McKoy, Clinton.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company will hold a competitive drill in Williams Hall on the first Monday evening in October, and a beautiful prize of a silver goblet will be awarded to the best drilled soldier. The friends of this excellent corps will have an opportunity on that occasion of beholding a brilliant spectacle in the hall.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The following important decision, as affecting the question of "free bridge," was rendered by his Honor Judge McKoy, *in chambers*, at Clinton, N. C., on Thursday, 6th inst: *Josiah Evans vs Commissioners of Cumberland County.*—The rule heretofore made was heard—being a rule upon the defendants to show cause why an order should not be granted, restraining and enjoining said board of commissioners from issuing bonds of the county of Cumberland for the purpose of purchasing the Clarendon Bridge. Judge McKoy refused the restraining order, and the plaintiff appealed. The case goes to the Supreme Court, to be heard the first week in November.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Col. Pryor has nearly finished his work at the river, which was much heavier than a layman would have anticipated. A large quantity of stone has been hauled from the Deep River quarries, and is dumped on the river side of the railroad embankment as a rip-rap. Two mules and a number of convicts furnish the motive power for a sort of derrick, by means of which the 500 pound rails are easily lifted from the boats and put in place on the cars.

Mr. Walton, the veteran bridge-builder, has nearly completed the bridge over Blount's Creek at the head of Mallett's Pond. This done, progress towards Rockfish will be rapid.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—Nearly every paper in the State has recently published a most heartrending item, which has no foundation in fact. It was first published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER as reported by a correspondent from this county, and copied in nearly every other paper that we have seen. The item stated that a Mr. Knight, of Chatham county, recently met with a most grievous affliction in losing six children, three by diphtheria, two by the bite of a rattlesnake, and one by being scalded. We are pleased to say that we have made diligent inquiry of persons from all parts of the county and have found no one who knows anything about it, and we have no doubt that the whole story is a canard, and this is the reason why the *Record* has not published it.—*Chatham Record.*

The story contradicted above did not come to the OBSERVER from a correspondent in Chatham or elsewhere; but was contributed to these columns by the OBSERVER'S local reporter, who obtained the information, now known to be incorrect, from sources believed by him to be trustworthy.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss Millie Allen.
B—Col. W. W. Blackford; Rev. A. M. Barrett; W. E. Bass; Sharnd Baldwin; Miss K. Bisit; A. J. Bullard; Miss A. E. Beard; Sam Bryant.
C—Julia Carter; Jarrett Cain.
D—N. A. Davis.
E—Hannah Edwards.
G—Mrs. Harriett Green.
H—Mrs. Margt. B. Hogans.
J—Mrs. Isabella Johnson.
L—Geo. Thos. Littlejohn; Miss Margt. Linary.
M—Miss Mary Maliky; Malissa Maules; Margaret McAlister; Fanny B. McPherson; Ellen McGregor; Adam McGrigor; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McAllister; Dan'l. McDonald; Mattie McPherson; Miss Sarah McDarniell; A. L. McIntosh.
P—John Perry; Emily Patterson; Miss Lizzie Perry; Mrs. Eliza Prescott.
R—Miss Mary Jane Reynolds; A. W. Roseberry; G. B. Richwood; E. Russell.
S—Miss Maggie Swan; Miss Jane Sims; V. B. Sutry.
T—Miss Sarah Taylor; A. S. Thomson.
W—Mary E. Williams; Robt. Womack; Anabella Wright.
Z—J. W. Zenkle & Bro.

OBITUARY.—Died near Carthage, N. C., on the 27th of August, Mrs. Christian Kelly, relict of the late Lochlin Kelly and mother-in-law of Prof. J. E. Kelly, in the 61st year of her age. For 40 years she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Near Carthage, N. C., on the 31st of August, Mrs. Eliza Kelly, wife of Evander Kelly and mother of Professor Kelly, in the 74th year of her age. She was for over 50 years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned that profession by a godly walk and conversation. All who knew her would exclaim, "Servant of God, well done."

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.—We respectfully suggest to the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society that it would not be amiss to have another canvassing tour made of the town, for the purpose of procuring additional special premiums for the coming fair. The new fall and winter goods have arrived, but trade has not yet reached its height, and many awards to exhibitors not yet published may be obtained.

To the people of the whole Cape Fear section we extend a hearty invitation to visit our annual fair in November. Bring the products of your gardens and your farms, the evidences of your skill in art, science and mechanics: we will endeavor to give you premiums for your trouble and a week of varied and unalloyed enjoyment. These yearly gatherings are very pleasant reunions of old friends and acquaintances, and we are determined to preserve our high reputation of having "the best county fair in the State."

THE RECENT RAINFALL.—Dr. Floyd's water meter recorded 8¼ inches of water as the result of 36 hours rain, from Monday evening, Sept. 10, to Wednesday morning following.

Religious.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—A very interesting revival has just closed at the Camp Ground Methodist Church, six miles West of Fayetteville, Rev. Frank Townsend, Pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Mendenhall. Commencing Sept. 1st and closing on the 12th, services were held day and night, large congregations attending. On Saturday night, there were some twelve or fourteen conversions—there being no less than fifty-one during the meeting.

Mr. Townsend comes from Robeson county and is a rising young minister. Mr. Mendenhall is a real revivalist, and seems to be the right man in the right place.

At night, during the progress of the meeting, the large church was filled to overflowing, persons of all denominations being in attendance.

UNUS.

Huske Grove Camp Meeting.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—This consecrated grove was enlivened by an enthusiastic meeting of the colored Methodist denomination last Sunday. The services were well-planned, and were opened at 11 o'clock by Rev. John Alshan, with a most fervent and eloquent prayer; a more appropriate invocation could not have been uttered; Isaiah could not have been more fervent or Paul more impressive. Then Rev. Rufus Collins preached a sermon of great power and effect, from the text, "We will go with you, as God is with you." This he applied with eloquence and force to maintain the church organization, his theory being that God was with the Church, and those loving their Saviour must unite with the organization. The parson's argument was thorough and conclusive, and he maintained logically the plan of his discourse. The speaker may not have enjoyed a liberal education, but he makes it up as a liberal worker. Collins, Peter and Matthew can preach the truth by inspiration with as much effect as can Beecher, Talmage and St. Paul, by the forces of education.

The officers of the church, with graceful ease, maintain order that would defy *ewe exaiuscam*. The officers were very kind to their white visitors, provided comfortable seats, and offered every attention at their command, which the whites seemed to appreciate by devout attention to the services. The grand march, of which I presume you have heard, was simply an illustration of the many texts and sermons which gave an opportunity for those who felt it to be their duty to join in the organization of the church, as God was with the church Nothing was excessive or unbecoming; the march only enabled them to make a more perfect demonstration that could not be otherwise effected. The procession was well made up. I can say more than the poet did when the Heavenly boat was floating by. He said:—

"Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
The men you could count as they passed along."

By actual count I made 173 women and 109 men in the march. Some say it will not last—it is to be hoped it may, but your correspondent is not testing theories, but noting facts. REPORTER.

Presbyterial Notice.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Moore County, N. C., on Thursday, October 11th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Angus N. Ferguson, the retiring Moderator.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Sep. 18, Noon.—Cotton steady at 10⅝ cents for middling uplands and 10⅝ for Orleans. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: September 10.35c; October 10.45c; November 10.57; December 10.67c; January 10.79c; February 10.91. Spirits turpentine 40@40½c. Rosin $1.50@$1.60.

Liverpool, Sep 18, Noon.—Cotton market quiet; uplands 5 13-16d; Orleans 5 15-16d; receipts 3,350 bales, of which 2,700 were American.

5 P. M.—Uplands, l. m. c., October and November delivery 5 51-64d; November and December delivery 5 50-64d; December and January delivery 5 52-64d; January and February delivery 5 55-64d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Thrice-Armed Panoply of Truth.

The success of merit when once recognized as a success invariably excites detraction and stimulates envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. No mean or enterprise is worthy of regard whose reputation has not been some time assailed by the baffled rage of some disappointed one, whose attempt to defraud, defame or destroy a righteous cause has been defeated after detection. The panoply of truth, honesty and fair dealing to all has caused The Louisiana State Lottery to be invincible to any attack upon the integrity of the management of its distributions by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., and while, here and there, some disappointed one may grumble, public opinion is unanimous that everything is straight and square. The next drawing (the 161st monthly) will take place on Oct. 9th, and any information desired will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

MERIT WILL TELL. BUY THE GENUINE article and do not expend your means on vile trash. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is guaranteed if taken according to the directions.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9⅜@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.25
Virgin Dip	$2.25
Spirits	34½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales of 170 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.90 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED DAILY.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13½@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@09	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12¼
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

HAVING THIS PAST SEASON TAKEN THE LEAD AS A FURNISHER OF

Boy's Wearing Apparel,

I INTEND TO MAINTAIN MY ASCENDANCY AGAINST ALL COMPETITION.

I HAVE CAREFULLY SELECTED SUCH AMPLE VARIETY OF

Boy's Clothing,

FROM LISTS FOR THE CHILD OF TWO YEARS TO

STYLISH SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN,

THAT IT WILL BE UNNECESSARY TO LOOK FURTHER.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS *GUARANTEED* TO BE EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N.C.

Sept 20, 1883. 33-2t

F. F. F. F. G's.

Fresh, Fine, Fancy Family Groceries and Provisions.
No. 47, Person Street.

New Store---New Goods.

WE call the special attention of the families of Fayetteville and vicinity to our extensive and well assorted stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, as follows:

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR,
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR,
BEDFORD FAMILY FLOUR,
MAPLESON FAMILY FLOUR,

Ferris' Hams, Tongues, Breakfast Strips, Bacon, Lard, N. O. and Cuba Molasses, White Drips, Syrups, Sugars, Teas, Gilt Edge Butter, English Dairy Cheese, Rice, Vinegar, Hominy, Sea Foam, Soda, Soaps for Toilet and Laundry, Starch, Candles, Lye, Tubs, Baskets, Brooms, Buckets, Sugar and Coffee Bail Boxes, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Candies, Nuts, Cakes, Jumbles, Soda Biscuit, Lemons, Imported Worcestershire Sauce and Sardines, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Java Cinnamon; Potted and Canned Goods—Game, Turkey, Ham, Chicken, Beef, Tongue, Assorted Meats, Salmon, Lobster, Oysters, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, Pickles, assorted Lunch Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Peaches, Tomatoes; a variety of other Canned and Potted Meats and Fruits.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also on hand a variety of Pure Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, such as Fine PURE Rye and Corn Whiskies, Apple, Peach and Blackberry Brandies, PURE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY, Holland Gin, Jamacia Rum, Port, Sherry and Madiera Wine, Dublin Stout, Bass & Co's Ale, Lager Beer by the dozen or by the keg, ready tapt for family use.

R. T SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 47 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883. 33-1m

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883 33tf

To the Advertising Public.

A LARGE edition of the SUN will be published at its first issue, on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., affording to merchants and other business men an admirable opportunity of soliciting the favor and patronage of the public. Advertisements for the Sun should be handed in by Tuesday, 24th inst., at 12 M.

JOS. EVANS, Prop. Sun.
Sep 20, 1883 1t

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Housekeepers, Opportunity.

FRANK W. THORNTON

BEGS to direct special attention of housekeepers to the following new and desirable goods:

AN EXQUISITE LINE OF
LACE CURTAINS,

with taped edges and in handsome antique patterns.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CURTAIN LACES.
LACE BED SETS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
TIDIES AND TABLE COVERS.

Silk Embroidered PIANO COVERS in beautiful tints.

Heavy Crape Cloth Cretonnes in exquisite fall colorings.

CARPETINGS.

A complete and elegant assortment of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Moquette, Yeddo and Smyrna RUGS and MATS, Druggets and Stair Carpetings.

TABLE AND BED LINEN.

Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Quilts, Russian Turfed Spreads and Comforts.

This is a grand opportunity for Housekeepers, and I respectfully solicit a call from them.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 20, 1883 1t

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD say to his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from an extended visit to all the Northern cities, where he made his selections for the Fall trade. In this stock may be found all the newest styles.

IN DRESS GOODS

he offers the finest selection of SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, BIARRITZ and a great many other new styles, with all the new shades of Trimmings to match every shade of Dress Goods.

Jerseys, Cloaks and Walking Coats.

His stock of Ladies' wrappings in the above line is very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Special attention is invited to his stock of Boy's and Youth's Clothing—it is complete in all sizes.

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,

in great variety and very cheap.

As time will not permit of a full description of his stock in this week's paper, he would say to the public generally call and see for yourselves.

These goods were bought at bottom prices and will be sold accordingly.

GIVE US A CALL.

We will always take pleasure in showing you through the stock.

Thanking my friends for their past favors, I trust I shall be still favored. Come and see us.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sep 13, 1883 32-2t

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Coconnut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Hege's Improved Saw Mills.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Millinery! Millinery!!

I EXPECT to return from the Northern cities about the 30th inst. with a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

Hats, Bonnets, Notions, &c.

Reserve your orders until my return and you will get the latest styles.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19 HAY STREET.
Sept 13, 1883 32-3t

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches,

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.
Sep 13, 1883 32-1f

AT GEO. BRANDT'S Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

500 PIECES

Ladies' Worsted Dress Goods just received. Unprecedented bargains at

10 cts. per yard.

Call in time and take them away.

Respectfully, GEO. BRANDT.
Sep 6, 1883. 31tf

JUST ARRIVED,

2500 L. Q. C. L. Cigars.

We defy competition.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Sep 6, 1883 31tf

WE OFFER

A FULL assortment of Plug and Twist Chewing Tobacco.
"Grape Brand" Smoking.
"Sitting Bull" Smoking
"Blackwell Durham" Smoking.
"Duke" Cigarettes, &c.

—ALSO—

Fancy and well selected CANDIES, that are fresh and nice. Call and see for yourselves.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Hay Street.

COLLARS,

Hames,
Bridles,
Britching,
Saddles,
Hame Strings,
Trace Chains
Breast Chains.

Call at

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

ROPE, WELL WHEELS,

Leather, Pot-ware, Nails, Spikes and Finishing Nails; Saws, Planes, Coopers' Adze, &c., &c.

H. H. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, made September 3d, 1883, in a certain cause, wherein M. A. Baker as administrator of George D. Baker is plaintiff and O. A. Zeigler and wife Nettie and others as heirs at law of George D. Baker are defendants, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 6th, at 12 o'clock M., about 900 acres of land lying in 71st Township, about 8 mile swest of Fayetteville, consisting of three several tracts. The above lands are what is known as round leaf black jack lands and are considered valuable for farming purposes.

Also, the old Barrel Factory lot at Patterson's corner, and Tin Shop lot immediately west of Railroad on Hay street.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on 12 months time upon note with approved security. Title reserved until all purchase money is paid.

M. A. BAKER,
Administrator and Commissioner.

For farther information apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 3, 1883. 31ts

Cumberland County, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Duncan McLaurin, Carolina McLaurin and others, *against* Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, infants, and J. B. Carwile.

SUMMONS FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, minors, and J. B. Carwile, the father and next friend of said minors, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, which is deposited in said office: and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will appiy to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, viz: an order for the partition of land.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of September, 1883.

This notice is published by order of the Court, to bring in the above-named defendants, who are non-residents of the State.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

N. W. RAY, Att'y for Petitioners.
Sep 6, 1883 31-6w

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

MRS. DYE

Has gone North, visiting the various cities, and will remain some weeks in the

"Millinery Work Rooms,"

in search of the letest styles in French and American Millinery, also in Fancy Goods and all the latest novelties of the season.

The Wrap of the Season---Jerseys.

Two Cases of Fall Hats,

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1883. 29tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF
AND HORSFORD BREAD
PREPARATION AT
FACTORY PRICES.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

S. SHEETZ & SON, Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32-2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug. 18, 1883. 29-6t

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order, with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM of the 35th Semi-Annual Session of this School begins,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1883.

For Catalogue, address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-9t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

THANKS.

WE would take this method of returning thanks for the patronage which has enabled us to sell more goods the past year than ever before. We hope to exhibit to the public this Fall the most attractive stock we have yet carried. We have already received many new and seasonable

Fall Goods, .

consisting in part of

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRETTY CALICOES,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
VIRGINIA CASSIMERES,
"DIAMOND" SHIRTS,
COATS' SPOOL COTTON,
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS and JEANS,
ALAMANCE PLAIDS, &c., &c.

And by the middle of September we will have all our orders and purchases in store.

Hoping to merit the confidence of the public and a continuation of the liberal patronage extended to us in the past,

We are Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

CALL AND SEE The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.

—ALSO—

A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just recived by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

VISITS OF THE LIVING TO THE DEAD.—There is a very interesting account of the opening of the tomb of Edward I. in a letter from Mr. Gough to Tyson, in Vol. VIII., page 612, of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes." It is probably well known to most readers, but I copy it, in case it should not have been already noticed in these pages: "The opening of the tomb of Edward I. and the actual view of the dead conqueror of Scotland, enshrined in robes of royalty, the crown on his head and two sceptres in his hands, his visage so well preserved as to exhibit a likeness to an able draughtsman, a mantle of red painted with white, and at every square a jewel of chased work, bespreut with pearls and red and blue stones; a superb fibula fastening the mantle on the right shoulder, studded with pearls and 224 joints, headed and screwed in by a brilliant sapphire; his hands bare and entire, (bone with tanned skin, but no nails,) holding, the right a sceptre surmounted by a cross fleure; the left another, longer, surmounted by three clusters of oak leaves diminishing and terminating by a dove. These sceptres were of gilt metal, as also the crown of fleur-de lis. The feet were enveloped, but the toes, planta, and talus might be felt, distinct and fleshy, and the whole body of 6 feet 2 inches long. Over the mantle was a wrapper or two, one strongly cerated." Hampden's grave, in Great Hampden Church, was opened by his biographer, Lord Nugent, "and the body was found in such a perfect state that the picture on the staircase of the house was known to be his from the likeness." (Rimbs's "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales.") In 1796 the bodies of Lady Kilsyth (widow of Viscount Dundee, the celebrated Claverhouse, and wife of the last Viscount Kilsyth) and her infant son were exhumed and found in the most extraordinary state of preservation. They met their death in 1717 in Flanders by the falling in of the roof of a house in which they and a number of other Scottish exiles were assembled. Their bodies were embalmed and sent over to Scotland, where they were buried with great pomp at Kylsith, in the family vault. The minister of Kylsith thus describes their appearance in 1796: "The body of Lady Kylish was quite entire; every feature and every limb was as full as the day she was lodged in the tomb. The features, nay, the very expression of her countenance, were marked and distinct. The body of her son lay at her knee. His features were as composed as if he were asleep; his color was as fresh and his flesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most singular phenomenon was that the bodies seemed not to have undergone the slightest decomposition; and they retained their elasticity even after being exposed to the open air for many months. Several medical gentlemen examined them, and an incision was made into the arm of the infant. The bodies seem to have been preserved in a liquid of the appearance of brandy, and the head inclined on a pillow of strong-scented herbs. Balm, sage and mint were easily distinguished."—*Notes and Queries.*

MODERN WEALTH.—A hundred years before Christ, and nearly two thousand years before Vanderbilt, the retired Roman General, Lucius Licinius Lucullus, was accustomed to give suppers to his friends at his villas near ancient Rome. It is recorded that one of these suppers cost the host 50,000 denarii. So magnificent did such hospitality appear to the world in those simple days that the feasts of Lucullus became a by-word, and history has handed them down through ages as something marvellous.

Yet what did 50,000 denarri amount to? A beggarly $9,000 or less.

How insignificant such a sum appears when the supper and decorations at the Vanderbilt ball cost between $40,000 and $50,000! The guests of Lucullus could scarcely, by comparison, have had enough to eat and drink.

Yet, again, what was the Vanderbilt ball when compared with the Villard picnic?

Here is an American railway king inviting his friends from the other side of the Atlantic—English earls and German barons—to join him and a few American friends on a little excursion over his railroad lines. Three full trains start on the picnic and the expenses of all the guests are paid for two months.

The excursionists stop at first-class hotels when they do stop. They drink wines that would have made the months of Lucullus and his supper-eating guests water. They smoke cigars of the finest brand. They live on the fat of the land.

The noble Europeans have their passage free across the Atlantic going and coming. Their aristocratic hands need never descend into their pockets even to fee a waiter or pay a boot-black. A big "D. H." is chalked on every hat.

It is difficult to estimate what this imperial hospitality of the railroad monarch will cost. Mr. Villard's bank account will certainly be lightened to the extent of at least a quarter of a million dollars through the cost of his famous picnic.

The English earls and German barons must indeed be astonished at the grand liberality of their host. Disposed to economy themselves and richer in titles than in money, they can scarcely comprehend how an American can make up his mind to treat his friends to a picnic at a cost of $250,000.

When they return to Europe they will doubtless correct history and teach their children, if they have any, that the last King of Lydia, whose name has been used as a synonym of wealth, was a man of very moderate means, and that Lucullus was an old Roman skinflint.—*New York World.*

John Jacob Astor is said to have deeded his estate, worth about $65,000,000, to his only son, W. W. Astor, the United States Minister at Rome. The father reserves an annuity of $100,000 for himself. The Astor idea is to practically entail the family property, and to keep the estate intact from generation to generation, after the custom in England.

According to a recent computation, there are 12,179 newspapers and magazines published in this country. Of these 1,227 are daily newspapers and 9,955 weeklies.

The ubiquitous Don Carlos of Spain is now said to be in Venice. He must have made a remarkably quick trip across the water from New York.

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING RINGS
BRIDAL PRESENTS
W. WARREN + PRIOR + & + SON
JEWELERS.
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and

SILVER WARE

At

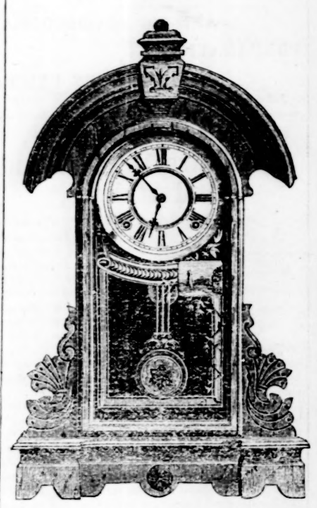
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:
"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Cheek," "Solon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."
These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.
My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.
Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.
All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.
The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.
As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.
For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.
Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.
A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.
TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.
TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.
Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.
BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.
All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r
March 15, 1883. 6tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.
His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans	
T. M. Wescott, Manager	$1,366,360
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,960
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,420
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,060
Paid to Germania National Bank James Cressord, President	30,060
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,050
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627 410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.
M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **October 9, 1883—161st Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each; Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do	500	4 500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Sept. 13, 1883. 32-4t

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair
Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,
and all kinds of Machinery.
All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their
Headquarters for Stock
on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.
Farmers and Planters
in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farar Turbine Water Wheels;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c..
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Furniture! Furniture!

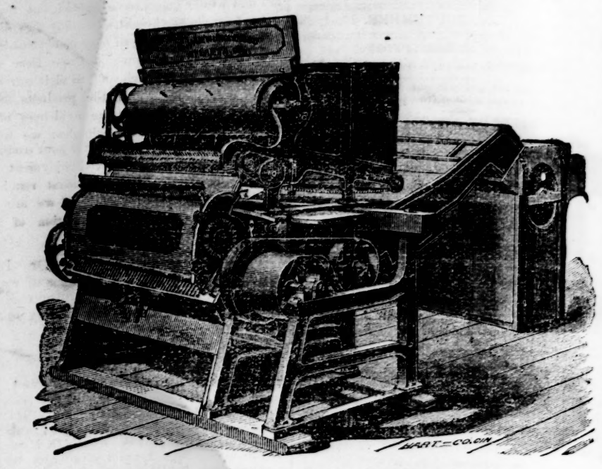
J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.
Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.
He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

ONLY $20.
PHILADELPHIA SINGER
Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address
CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-6t

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.
Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.
Judges—R. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*
Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.
For sale by
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 11y

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are continually manufacturing our
Improved Seamless Stills,
and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND HAND STILLS which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of
STILL WORMS,
from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,
Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.
REPAIRING through the country a specialty.
Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.
In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US
For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.
BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 11tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y